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Rare Recording by Buffalo Bill Is Given to Library of Congress

The Library of Congress has acquired a sound recording of considerable rarity. It is a talk by William F. Cody, perhaps better known as "Buffalo Bill," recorded in New York City on April 20, 1898, only four days before the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. It is entitled "Sentiments on the Cuban Question," a subject in which Cody was particularly interested. The recording was made for the Berliner Gramophone Co. and was published as Berliner 5014, a seven-inch record having a playing speed of approximately 70 r.p.m. For reasons not now apparent, this record must have enjoyed limited sales, and its existence is hardly known among record historians or students of the life of Cody.

The great question facing the country in early 1898 was intervention in Cuba. At the time, Americans were intensely excited over the supposed Spanish misrule in Cuba and the sporadic fighting that took place between Spanish troops and Cuban insurgents. This excitement was greatly exacerbated by the destruction of the U.S.S. *Maine* in the harbor at Havana in February of that year. Many, probably most, Americans were convinced that the ship was destroyed by the Spaniards by means of an underwater mine. This is now known to be false, as Admiral Hyman Rickover has ably illustrated in his *How the Battleship Maine Was Destroyed.* By the beginning of April, relations between the two countries were severed, and on April 24 the war commenced. Cody was of the opinion that this nation should intervene by sending troops to Cuba. His talk strongly advocates this policy.

The recording ends with a sentence that is not actually part of the Cuban intervention subject. Instead it is a re-creation of the then well-known opening announcement for his spectacular Wild West Show. According to accounts, Cody would ride into the arena and say, "Ladies and gentlemen, permit me to introduce to you a Congress of the Rough Riders of the World." It is said that Theodore Roosevelt's

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use of the term "Rough Riders" comes from Cody's influence. A complete transcript of the short talk follows.

The opponents of intervention have no substitute proposition; they have no plans save those that have already failed. If the government were guided by their advice, butchery, devastation and barbarity would become permanent social conditions in Cuba; and the unrest, the tumult and the passion of the last sixty days would take their places as established features of our national life. No man who is not willing to hear about the heinous crimes in Cuba, to read the war speeches of jingo senators, and look upon the war headlines of the yellow journals every day in the year for the remainder of their natural life, has any right to oppose intervention in Cuba unless he submits an effective plan for the permanent abatement of the abuses there, which in the language of the President have become intolerable.

There is one more consideration. Any American who finds himself unable now to support the President in his proposed policy towards Spain shows himself to be perfectly content that this country should exhibit itself in the attitude of a nation that will not fight for its peace and safety, for its honor and self respect, or in the performance of a duty imposed by humanity and civilization. Ladies and gentlement, permit me to introduce to you a Congress of the Rough Riders of the World.

The Cody recording was part of a collection of 81 Berliner records dating from the 1890s given to the Library of Congress by William Leaf of Kensington, Md. Tape copies of Berliner records can be ordered from the Library of Congress, Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, Public Services Coordinator, Washington, D.C. 20540. Before the Library can distribute copies, however, the applicant must obtain the written authorization of the License and Clearance Section, RCA Records, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036.

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Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Juilliard to Offer Entire Cycle Of Beethoven String Quartets

The Juilliard String Quartet, completing 20 years as artists in residence at the Library of Congress, will perform the entire cycle of Beethoven's string quartets in the Coolidge Auditorium in concerts scheduled for the months of March, April, September, and October. The concerts will be recorded by CBS Records for commercial release, the first such recording of the complete quartets by the current members of the Juilliard String Quartet—violinists Robert Mann and Earl Carlyss, violist Samuel Rhodes, and cellist Joel Krosnick.

The first pair of programs devoted to the Beethoven quartets will take place on Thursday and Friday evenings, March 25 and 26, when the Juilliard will perform the Quartet in F major, Op. 18, No. 1; the Quartet in A minor, Op. 132; and the Quartet in C major, Op. 59, No. 3.

The other all-Beethoven concerts by the Juilliard String Quartet this spring will take place on April 8 and 9 (when the program will include the quartets Op. 127; Op. 18, No. 2; and Op. 59, No. 2) and on April 16 (Op. 18, No. 4; Op. 72, and Op. 130).

The concerts at the Library of Congress by the Juilliard String Quartet are given under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation. Tickets will be distributed for each week's concerts on Monday mornings at the Patrick Hayes box office at 1330 G St. N.W. (Jordan-Kitt's), beginning at 8:30 a.m. Two tickets will be distributed to an individual, with a 25-cent service charge on each ticket. Phone orders may be placed by calling 393–4463. Mail orders are not accepted.

The concerts on Friday evenings will be broadcast live over radio station WETA–FM and made available to stations in other cities by the Public Radio Cooperative, under the auspices of the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

Book Industry Study Foresees Distribution Changes in the '80s

The nation's book industry will operate with much lower inventories and much greater use of telecommunications, according to the results of a survey of industry experts announced at a February 24 press briefing sponsored by the Library's Center for the Book.

The study—the first survey since 1939 of the U.S. book industry's distribution process—was conducted for the Book Industry Study Group (BISG) by Arthur Andersen & Co. BISG secretary Hendrik Edelman,

Present at a press briefing on February 24 in the Madison Building to discuss the findings of the BISG survey on book distribution were (left to right) Carol A. Nemeyer, Sandra K. Paul, DeWitt C. Baker, Neil Doppelt, and Hendrik Edelman. Pictured in the foreground (backs to camera) are Mike Feinsilber of Associated Press and Judith O'Sullivan, executive director of the Center for the Book.

university librarian at Rutgers—The State University of New Jersey, chaired the committee that supervised the study.

Introduced by Carol A. Nemeyer, Associate Librarian for National Programs, Neil Doppelt, the Arthur Andersen partner who directed the survey, said the conclusions of the study are clear. "The experts are saying three very significant things about physical distribution in the book industry," he stated. "First, that every industry segment will put pressure on its suppliers and customers by trying to cut inventories; second, that telecommunications technology, self-remaindering, and standardization offer major benefits for book distribution; and, third, that some segments misunderstand how their suppliers or customers really make key distribution decisions."

Major changes in the industry's basic distribution patterns are not expected. Industry experts predict, however, adjustments in prepricing, minimum order quantity, shipping, and return practices.

"Findings of this study highlight areas in need of change," according to BISG chairman DeWitt C. Baker of R. R. Donnelley and Sons Co. "The ultimate goal of these changes would improve service levels and improve profitability for the entire industry, including suppliers, manufacturers/binders, publishers, wholesalers, and retailers."

Also present at the briefing to discuss the survey findings was Sandra K. Paul of SKP Associates, the managing agent for the Book Industry Study Group. BISG is a not-for-profit organization founded to perform research in areas of concern to all areas of the book industry—publishers, manufacturers, booksellers, librarians, wholesalers, and others supporting these organizations.

Copies of the study, *Book Distribution in the United States*, are available from the R. R. Bowker Co., 1180 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036, for $60 each.

Cairo Acquisitions Workshop Held

To help mark the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Library of Congress Office in Cairo, field director Michael W. Albin was the host at a meeting of librarians and scholars to discuss acquisition of materials published in Egypt by academic and governmental institutions. Attending the "Workshop on Social Science and Development Information" on February 10 at the Social Research Center of the American University in Cairo were representatives from the Ford Foundation, the Agency for International Development, the U.S. Embassy, the American University in Cairo, and the Library of Congress Office. Participants concluded that documentary material presented particular acquisitions challenges and that it would be in their interest to meet regularly to compare notes. It was also suggested that participation at future workshops be broadened to include a wide representation from research institutions in Egypt.

Library Plans Development of MARC Format for Holdings/Locations

Following the development of MARC formats for authority data as well as bibliographic data for various types of material, work is now beginning on the extension of these formats to accommodate the exchange of location and holdings information in machine-readable form. As with other data, ANSI standard Z39.2 will be used to communicate this information. While the primary impetus for this development comes from serial union list activities and programs, the proposed format will handle holdings information for all forms of material.

An Office of Education Title II–C grant given to eight southeastern research libraries last year provided for the development of a regional resource sharing system for current serials. In conjunction with the grant, the Southeastern ARL Libraries Cooperative Serials Project will also develop a machine-interpretable holdings statement for serials. The member institutions—Emory University, University of Florida, Florida State University, University of Georgia, University of Kentucky, University of Miami,

University of Tennessee, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University—have collectively organized a committee to design this capability for the project. The committee is chaired by Elaine Woods as project manager for the grant, and its members are David Bishop of the University of Georgia, Anton Pierce of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Nolan Pope of the University of Florida, and Linda Sapp of Emory University.

Concurrently, as the Library of Congress proceeded with its plans for providing automated support to the *National Union Catalog* (NUC), the need for a standardized mechanism to handle the exchange of holdings information for all types of material in machine-readable form was recognized. In view of this requirement a working group has been organized within the Library of Congress to develop a MARC format for holdings, chaired by Gary McCone of the Automation Planning and Liaison Office, Processing Services.

Acknowledging this mutual requirement, the Library and the southeastern libraries group will be working together on this effort, with Mary Sauer Price and Gary McCone functioning as the Library's liaisons to the holdings committee organized for the grant project.

The existing ANSI Z39 standard for recording serial holdings at the summary level and the follow-on standard for recording serial holdings at the detailed level (which is currently being developed by Subcommittee E of Z39) will define the information to be included in serial holdings statements. The Z39 Program Committee has recently been requested to organize a subcommittee to develop a companion standard for recording location/holdings information for all nonserial publications. Since these Z39 standards address the requirements for recording location/holdings information, but not the method of exchanging this data in machine-readable form, the work which the Library of Congress and the group of southeastern research libraries have undertaken to design a MARC format for this kind of information will be essential for the application of these standards to computerized systems.

As work proceeds with this format, documentation will be circulated to appropriate groups and committees for their review, including the bibliographic utilities and the American Library Association's RTSD/RASD/LITA Interdivisional Committee for the Representation in Machine-Readable Form of Bibliographic Information (MARBI). Comments may be addressed to the Library of Congress, Processing Services, Automation Planning and Liaison Office, Gary McCone, Washington, D.C. 20540, (tel.) (202) 287–5795, or to Elaine Woods, 1130 S. 22nd St., Arlington, Va. 22202, (tel.) (703) 979–5086

Hearings to Consider Acquisition Of Television Programs for ATRA

Proposed rules on the acquisition and deposit of unpublished television programs for use by the Library of Congress will be the subject of a hearing on March 24 in the Copyright Office.

The proposed rules would establish office regulations to provide a mechanism for making off-the-air copies and for demanding copies of unpublished television programs. The rules also establish requirements under which copies acquired through these mechanisms may be used in the copyright registration process.

The new regulations would explicitly implement sections 407 (e) and 408 (b) of the copyright law and renew a focus on the development of the American Television and Radio Archives (ATRA) provided for in the transitional supplementary provisions of the Copyright Act, called the American Television and Radio Archives Act (section 170 of title 2 of the U.S. Code).

Under ATRA, The Librarian of Congress is to place in the archives "those television and radio programs which are of present or potential public or cultural interest, historical significance, cognitive value, otherwise worthy of preservation." ATRA also provides that the archives will serve as a central distribution point for research uses of broadcast news. A special section of the act provides for the taping of broadcast news in order to stock the archives, with special precautions included against further reproduction of these tapes.

Dorothy Schrader, general counsel of the Copyright Office, pointed out that the rulemaking is a necessary precondition of the full development of ATRA because the off-the-air videotaping provided for would be an important source of materials for the archives, although the Library will continue to acquire material through conventional sources.

"The archives will continue to obtain television programming through the copyright registration systems, through the deposit of conventional published material under 407 (a) and (c), and through gifts and purchase. However, as the rulemaking makes clear, it is envisioned that there will be additional taping activity—especially of news programs and other television programs of cultural interest, or of political and historical significance.

"These programs may not be published and therefore not reachable under section 407 (a) and (c) and the claimants may not register under section 408. This is the gap in program acquisition the regulation is geared to meet," she said.

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STAFF NEWS

Peter Petcoff Dies
Library Staff Member since 1937

Peter Petcoff, a reference specialist in classical studies in the Library's Main Reading Room, died on February 2 in Washington, D.C. He was 71.

Mr. Petcoff came to the Library of Congress in 1937 and subsequently held numerous positions. He served in the Binding Office, Documents Division, Card Division's Cooperative Cataloging and Classification Service, Government Publications Reading Room, War Collections, Geography and Map Division, and Air Studies Division. He was assistant editor and later editor of the Slavic Union Catalog and a cataloger-translater in the Cyrillic Bibliographical Project, helping to produce the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions*. To the delight of many catalogers over the years, Mr. Petcoff added over 100,000 birth or death dates or complete author names, for eventual incorporation into the printed cards of the official catalog.

Mr. Petcoff knew nine languages, including Greek and Bulgarian, and was studying Chinese at the time of his death. His familiarity with the Library's collections, his linguistic abilities, his knowledge of many fields, and his extraordinary helpfulness in any research endeavor made him known and respected by thousands of library users during four-and-a-half decades.

Mr. Petcoff was born in Russe, Bulgaria, in 1910 and came to this country in 1914, living in Illinois and Wisconsin where his father supervised mines. As a young school boy, Mr. Petcoff acted as interpreter to the miners, although he spoke no English when he first began school. Orphaned at the age of nine, he grew up in an orphanage and foster homes in the State of Washington and in boarding schools. He earned a bachelor of arts degree in philosophy from Trinity College, Sioux City, Iowa. After working as an airway observer for the U.S. Weather Bureau in Sioux City, he came to Washington in 1937 and lived the rest of his life on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Petcoff traveled extensively, including trips to Greece and Bulgaria. He took a great interest in his native country and spoke of his hope that a history of the Bulgarians in America would soon be written.

He was a member of the Capitol Hill Poetry Group, whose members have woven his spirit and stories into many poems including "Peter above the Mines" by Jean Nordhaus, a member of the group and the poetry consultant at the Folger Library. The poem consists of episodes from stories which Mr. Petcoff, who was a renowned raconteur, told the group about his childhood. Before retiring at night, it was his habit to read one Greek poem.

Hundreds of friends attended Mr. Petcoff's funeral mass at Saint Joseph's Church on Capitol Hill on February 6. Standing in front of the plain pine coffin, covered with cut wheat, which is the Slavic symbol of death, his neighbor, Bill Miller, spoke eloquently of Mr. Petcoff's personal qualities: ". . . a clarity of mind; an almost child-like innocence; that impulsive generosity that swept people up; his eagerness to please; his love of adventure; his wide curiosity and range of interests; his puckish, learned sense of humor; and above all, a warmth that instantly connected with people. . . ."

He is survived by his sister, Margaret Mary Foss of Oregon, and by numerous friends.

Dorothy Clark Retires from FRD

Dorothy D. Clark retired on February 19 after more than 40 years of Federal service. Most of those years were spent in the Library's Federal Research Division.

Mrs. Clark joined the Federal Research Division in June 1954 as a research analyst. She had previously been employed by the National Education Association, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the U.S. Air Force Directorate of Intelligence. In 1961, in the face of a reduction-in-force situation, she went to work for the Central Intelligence Agency. She missed the pleasurable ambience of the Library, however, and returned to the Federal Research Division within a year. She was selected for the position of technical editor in October 1963 and pursued that career until her retirement.

Over the years, Mrs. Clark was instrumental in developing the division's publications program, setting high standards of production which were favorably noted by the consumer agencies. She was invited to fill a position on the publications review board in the sponsoring agency and contributed markedly to that agency's publications effort. She was among the first to recognize the potential of word-processor equipment in the editing and publishing process, a vital factor in the division's program today.

In his remarks at Mrs. Clark's farewell luncheon, division chief Earl Rothermel remarked that Mrs. Clark came so close to being indispensable that the

old saw "no one is indispensable" was very nearly proven wrong.

Leon Waynberg Earns 20-Year Pin

Leon Waynberg, supervisor of the Subject Catalog Unit of the Catalog Publication Division, was presented with a 20-year Federal Service Award pin by Gloria H. Hsia, chief of the division, on Friday, January 22.

Mr. Waynberg is a native of Luxembourg. A majority of his early schooling was in France before his family immigrated to the United States in the early 1950s. He is a graduate of the American University, from which he earned a bachelor of arts degree in political science.

All Mr. Waynberg's 20 years of Federal Service have been at the Library of Congress, and 19 of them in the Catalog Publication Division. He began his Library career in 1962 in the former Card Division as a searcher. He soon transferred to the Catalog Publication Division, where he was subsequently promoted to more responsible positions, including assistant editor, cataloging editor, and associate editor. In 1968, Mr. Waynberg was promoted to supervisor of the Subject Catalog Unit.

18 Staff Members Earn 10-Year Pins in February

During February, 18 staff members completed 10 years of service and were given Federal Service Award pins:

Paul D. Brewer	Buildings Management Division
Betty A. Brockman	American Law Division
Laura A. Christian	Position Classification and Organization Office
Ihor Y. Gawdiak	Federal Research Division
Rexford A. Hudson	Federal Research Division
Nancy L. Jones	American Law Division
Emma Louise K. Kelly	Federal Research Division
Lester L. Ledbetter	Examining Division
Marjorie L. O'Hair	Library Services Division
Carol V. O'Shaughnessy	Education and Public Welfare Division
Harvey Satenstein	Publishing Office
Shirley M. Scott	Cataloging in Publication Division
C. Douglas Slade	Position Classification and Organization Office
Edward U. Sully	MARC Editorial Division
Charlie Tolbert, Jr.	Collections Management Division
Douglas A. Warshof	Office of the Director of CRS
Mona M. Werner	National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
Robert B. Young	Catalog Publication Division

Laurie Smith Is Named Processing's Technical Officer

Laurie E. Smith has been appointed technical officer in Processing Services. She succeeds Judith G. Schmidt, who has been named assistant coordinator of cooperative cataloging projects in the Descriptive Cataloging Division.

Ms. Smith received a bachelor of arts degree in 1970 in French language and literature from Kalamazoo College in Michigan and a master's degree in library science in 1971 from the University of Michigan.

She came to the Library of Congress in 1972 as a descriptive cataloger in the English Language Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division. During the following six years, she was promoted to increasingly more responsible positions. In 1978, Ms. Smith was named section head and descriptive cataloging specialist in the Miscellaneous Languages Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division. She held this position until the section was reorganized in February 1982.

Ms. Smith has been active in several professional associations, including the American Library Association, Middle Eastern Librarians Association, and African Studies Association, with a particular interest in middle management and supervisory issues, technical services, and women's groups.

Credit Union Annual Meeting Set for Wednesday, March 17

The Library of Congress Federal Credit Union's 47th Annual Meeting will be held on Wednesday, March 17, at 3:30 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium. Reports will be given by the president, the treasurer, and the heads of the Credit and Supervisory Committees, and an election of officers will be held. A drawing for door prizes will be held for members attending.

In accordance with LCR 2022–2, staff members may attend this one-hour meeting on official time providing attendance does not interfere unduly with the work of the Library as determined by employees' supervisors.

Three seats on the Board of Directors and one on the Credit Committee become vacant this year. The Nominating Committee has renominated Grace Hall and nominated Bernard Bernier, Mary Buckley, Kevin Holland, and Joan Van Blake for the three vacancies on the Board of Directors. Banks T. Johnson and Lana Kay Jones are petition candidates for vacancies on the Board of Directors.

The Nominating Committee nominated Welton Belsches and Alex Mathews for the vacancy on the Credit Committee. Katharina Arnhold and Robert Overmiller are petition candidates for the vacancy on the Credit Committee.

In order to provide the widest membership participation possible, a polling place will be open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the lobby outside the Credit Union office (room SB1012, Adams Building) on Tuesday, March 16. Members unable to vote at that time may cast their ballots during the Annual Meeting on March 17. Members are urged to vote on Tuesday, March 16, so that registration at the meeting can be expedited.

Staff Activities

For three successive years the Library of Congress Office in Karachi, Pakistan, has won the American Consulate General's prize for its office door decoration at Christmas. **Emmanuel Dass** each year designs and executes this decoration. This year, the field office was presented a silver tray for its winning design.

William R. Nugent, assistant director of the Automated Systems Office, delivered an invited talk on software economics at Federal DP Expo, held in Washington, D.C., on February 22–24. Mr. Nugent's presentation, "A Financial Analysis of Software Alternatives," examined the cost factors which should be considered in a "buy or build" decision for new computer programs and provided illustrations of the use of a micro-computer-based interactive spread-sheet program (Visicalc) in examining the net present values of the life-cycle costs of alternatives, and, more importantly, in determining the internal rates of return resulting from increased user productivity, which would be required to justify these alternatives.

Matt Roberts, binding officer, Preservation Office, has accepted an invitation to serve as the Library of Congress Liaison to the Library/Binders Relation Committee of the Preservation of Library Materials Section, ALA Resources and Technical Services Division.

Donald G. Shomette, visual information specialist in the Printing and Processing Section, Central Services Division, was recently the subject of two half-hour radio interviews regarding Chesapeake Bay maritime history. The interviews were part of a 25-program series sponsored by the Mid-Atlantic Maritime Forum and funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. The series covers the history of the Chesapeake Bay, including such topics as its geology, Indian cultures, plantation life, slavery, piracy, shipbuilding, the Revolutionary and Civil War periods, and so forth. Mr. Shomette's topics of discussion centered on colonial town and riverport development in the Tidewater and the naval War of 1812. The series, narrated by Fred Hopkins of the University of Baltimore, and Joseph Goldenberg of Virginia State University, began on February 8, and was broadcast over WBJC-FM in Baltimore, Md.

Charles H. Whittier, analyst in American national government (religion and humanities) in the Government Division, was among those invited to a Washington press luncheon on February 11 to mark the publication of *Christianity and Politics: Catholic and Protestant Perspectives,* issued by the Ethics and Public Policy Center. The center is a nonprofit research organization that examines the political pronouncements and behavior of Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish organizations.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: J. H. Bailes, reference correspondent assistant, GS–5, GRR, 10609; Ronald Fields, special police officer (private), SP–7, Bldgs, 10335; Ellie Smith, cataloger (advanced trainee), GS–7, Cop Cat, 10538; Hampton Smith, clerk-typist, GS–3, Cop Acq & Proc, C106L.

Temporary Appointments: Tracey Barton, deck attendant, GS–2, Col Mgmt, G113M; Siobhan Champ, legal information technician (trainee), GS–4, LL O, 10697; Sharon Noel, clerk-typist, GS–1, Cop Exam, NP; Jennifer Snyder, legal information technician (trainee), GS–4, LL O, 10697; Katherine White, inquiries recorder, GS–7, CRS ARS, 10547.

Temporary Reappointment: Judy Dowd, certificate production clerk, GS–3, Cop Rec Mgmt, 10560.

Promotions: Kenneth Carpenter, Com Serv, to assistant programmer, GS–7, User Applications Office, 10577; Jane Lindley, to public affairs specialist, GS–13, CRS MCR, 20001; Rosa Owens, to secretary to the assistant, GS–9, Proc, 10663; Mary Radtke, to administrative coordinator, GS–9, CRS S, 20009.

Temporary Promotion: Mark Fry, CRS L, to inquiries recorder, GS–7, CRS ARS, 10547.

Transfers: Linda Cox, Cop Reg, to staff assistant, GT–8, Center, 10665; Brenda Fonville, CRS ARS, to fiscal accounting clerk (typing), GS–3, FMO, 10640.

Resignation: Sara Stewart, CRS L.

Late March Events

Wednesday, March 17

The Library's Credit Union will hold its 45th Annual Meeting. In the Coolidge Auditorium at 3:30 p.m.

Thursday, March 18

The Staff Training and Development Office will hold a program on "How Congress Works" conducted by Walter Oleszek, specialist in the Government Division. In room 654A of the Madison Building at 12 noon.

Friday, March 19

Jaime Laredo, Michael Tree, and Samuel Sanders will present a program of chamber music for violin, viola, and piano. In the Coolidge Auditorium at 8 p.m. A limited number of tickets will be distributed free to staff members through the WRA Office beginning the preceding Friday. Tickets are also distributed through Patrick Hayes, 1330 G St. N.W. beginning at 8:30 a.m. on the Monday before the concert.

Thursday, March 25
Friday, March 26

The Juilliard String Quartet will give the first in a series of concerts in which they will perform all of Beethoven's string quartets. In the Coolidge Auditorium at 8 p.m. See March 19 listing for ticket information.

Monday, March 29

Poets Irving Feldman and Lisel Mueller will read from their work. In the Coolidge Auditorium at 8 p.m. No tickets are required.

Tuesday, March 30

Jens Peter Larsen will lecture on Joseph Haydn on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the composer's birth. In the Coolidge Auditorium at 6 p.m. No tickets are required.

The Ensemble for Early Music, directed by Frederick Renz, will perform an all-Haydn program. In the Coolidge Auditorium at 8 p.m. Tickets may be obtained by calling the Music Division, 287–5502.

Wednesday, March 31

The Esterházy Baryton Trio will perform works by Beethoven, Haydn, and Tomasini. In the Coolidge Auditorium at 8 p.m. For tickets, call 287–5502.

Staff members who wish to attend programs or other events taking place during their normal working hours should consult their supervisors.

According to Paul Spehr, acting chief of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, the Library "has every intention of keeping a full and complete record of television broadcasting, stressing quality. Documentaries and news films will be an important part of the archives." Mr. Spehr explained that the division has been acquiring television broadcasts since the late 1940s, largely through the copyright process, although gifts have also played a part. He predicted that off-air taping might provide more thorough access to network news broadcasts—which are now acquired in a spotty fashion. He also said that when the division begins to use the new and sophisticated video engineering equipment it will have in the Madison Building, it will be able to acquire certain additional programs—especially those which might not be published at a later date.

The impetus for the development of a radio and television archive emanates from the issue that developed from an important court case, *CBS v. Vanderbilt*, and from developments that took place as the new copyright law was developed in the 1970s. In *CBS v. Vanderbilt*, the network challenged Vanderbilt University's taping of nightly newscasts to build an archive of CBS news broadcasts for research purposes. The case was settled out of court—but not before the Vanderbilt amendment was introduced to provide a broad exemption in the copyright law allowing libraries and archives to make off-the-air videotapes of daily network news for research purposes and for lending.

Before the Vanderbilt case was settled out of court, the Copyright Office developed a three-pronged approach aimed at narrowing the Vanderbilt amendment, providing a potential Federal resource for audiovisual news (ATRA), and dealing with the problems of unpublished television programs. Sections 108 (f) (3) and the ATRA portion of the law represent the alternative that the Copyright Office was able to develop. While institutions such as Vanderbilt may continue to develop television archives, and in fact have done so, the alternate form of the language in the Copyright Act limits them to audiovisual news programs and narrows their lending powers. Thus, ATRA was created.

As the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division proceeds to develop its resources to develop fully the archives, the Copyright Office has been instrumental in implementing the act, through negotiations with the industries involved and through development of these proposed rules.

"The proposed rules will help to clarify the taping mechanisms," said Kevin Maricle, attorney-adviser in the Copyright Office who has helped develop the proposed rules. "They address some of the problems and issues that the copyright owners have raised." These issues include the worries of copyright owners that copies of taped programs will proliferate and the concern about the ultimate use of the copies—a concern that the acquisition of copies by the Library does not lead either to the proliferation of copies outside the Library or to the public performance of the copyright works contained in the transmission programs.

Dorothy Schrader explained how the regulations addressed these problems. "Section (e) of the draft regulation incorporates by reference the Library of Congress Regulations governing motion pictures and other audiovisual works. These LCRs are fairly restrictive; they are premised on the contractual relationship that the Library has accepted under the Motion Picture Agreement. This agreement restricts the activities of the Library more than restrictions developed under the Copyright Act. The use of copies of news broadcasts is subject to the provisions of ATRA." She also explained how the regulations would basically work. She pointed out that they are specifically applied to unpublished television transmission programs. In general, the policy of the Library of Congress will be to copy off-the-air programming transmitted by noncommercial educational broadcast stations—much of their programming is not "published." (It is important to know that, as the law applies to television broadcasting, the transmission of a program is not publication—it is a performance, not a publication.)

According to the proposed rules, the Library of Congress will not ordinarily notify noncommercial broadcast stations before it tapes programs. It will inform owners of the right of transmission that a copy has been made if the owner makes a written request for such information. In addition, if broadcast stations wish to inform the Library that a program is unfixed or published, they may do so either before or after the taping, and appropriate action will be taken under the regulations by the Library.

The Library of Congress will attempt to notify independent commercial broadcast stations that it plans to make copies of broadcasts, preferably before the broadcast but in any case no later than 14 days after the taping.

The proposed rules also set out how the Register of Copyrights may make a written demand to the owner of a right of transmission to deposit a copy of a specific program for the benefit of the Library of Congress under section 407 (e) (2). Provisions for special relief are also described.

The March 24 hearing will take place in the sixth floor Assembly Room of the Madison Building (LM 649), beginning at 9:30 a.m. Written requests to testify must be filed before March 17.

APPENDIX

Future of the *National Register of Microform Masters*

The *National Register of Microform Masters* and *Newspapers in Microform* are two longstanding publications produced by the Library's Catalog Publication Division that are dedicated exclusively to listing titles in microform. Publication of the NRMM began in 1965 and is issued annually, except in 1975 when a cumulation was published for 1965–75. It is a catalog of microform masters that are produced for the sole purpose of preserving on film printed library materials, both monographs and serials. NIM began publication in 1948 and is now published in annual supplements to the cumulative editions published for 1948–1972 and 1973–1977. It lists both U.S. and foreign newspapers in microform, both service and master copies.

This report deals primarily with the *National Register of Microform Masters*. It contains a brief explanation of current operations involved in the production of the NRMM and examines their currency. Most importantly, it also outlines the Library's plans for the future of the NRMM. The Library is seeking from concerned librarians advice regarding what direction this planning should take.

The production of the *National Register of Microform Masters* has been up to now a basically manual operation. Reports are received from outside libraries and publishers in a variety of forms: Library of Congress printed cards, catalog cards produced by other libraries of widely differing quality, and lists in the form of publishers catalogs, and so on. These reports normally number between 60,000 and 70,000 a year. Entries received during fiscal year 1980 for inclusion in the NRMM, however, were greater than normal, slightly exceeding 96,000. On the other hand, receipts for fiscal year 1981 were slightly fewer than normal, approximating 53,000. It is expected that receipts for 1982 will remain within the normal range.

Reports received in the form of LC printed cards are not routinely searched as are other types of reports. The staff simply checks them to make certain that they bear the NUC symbol of the reporting library and sends them on to be edited for publication, a procedure more fully described later on. All other reports are upon receipt alphabetized and searched against various files to determine whether they can be matched with an LC card number, and, should no LC cards exist for them, to determine what form of entry would be compatible with the Library's own files. If an LC card number is found, the card is ordered and sent on for editing. Otherwise the report as originally received is forwarded on to the editors.

If the editors receive LC printed cards, they use the data to create shortened entries which contain the full main entry, a title sufficiently complete to identify the publication, place of publication, publisher, date, and collation. These shortened citations generally omit subtitles, authors statements, notes, and so forth. When the editors receive reports for which there exist no LC catalog cards, they review them for accuracy and for conformance to basic Library cataloging practice. They make whatever changes are necessary.

After the reports have been edited, they are sent on for typing on three-by-five cards in a prescribed format. The typed cards are alphabetized, reviewed, and proofread. Finally, they are then mounted on boards and camera copied.

As noted earlier, the *National Register of Microform Masters* is an annual publication. The normal distribution date falls in August. The 1978 annual of 1,453 pages in two volumes was distributed to subscribers on August 30, 1979. The 1979 annual of 1,096 pages in one volume was distributed to subscribers on August 27, 1980. The 1980 annual, however, which was 1,213 pages in one volume, was distributed to subscribers on June 30, 1981, two months ahead of the average distribution date. The Library projects that the 1981 annual, which will be published in two volumes, will be distributed to subscribers this June. It should be pointed out that the distribution date for the NRMM has been advanced despite cuts in personnel necessitated by budget reductions.

With respect to the currency of the *National Register of Microform Masters*, statistics demonstrate rather clearly that the processing of incoming reports is in good shape. It is useful here to note the parallels between the production of the NRMM and general cataloging operations, not only at the Library of Congress but also in other libraries as well. Production of the NRMM and the cataloging of incoming titles both involve queuing processes. Materials must work their way through a number of stages of processing: upon receipt, they must be searched, they must be cataloged or edited, and finally, through some means or another, the actual entry must be produced for use. This last stage might involve the production of cards through typing or computer printout, the production by computer of microfiche, the manipulation of an automated entry for proper retrieval, and so forth. At any one time, there are materials at all of the

various stages awaiting processing. The overall system cannot be said to be current unless operations at all of the stages are up to date.

As explained, the three primary stages in the production of the NRMM over which the staff of the Library of Congress has control are the searching of outside library reports, their editing, and finally the typing and mounting of cards for camera copying. (The Government Printing Office does the actual copying and printing of the NRMM.) January 31 was the cut-off date for typing of entries for inclusion in the 1981 edition. By late March, after all of these entries have been proofread, alphabetized, and mounted, they will be sent to GPO. The printing by GPO normally consumes three months, which means that the 1981 edition will be ready for distribution in June.

On the January 31 cut-off date, the number of entries awaiting processing at each of the three stages of processing were, approximately, 40,000 entries to be typed, 74,000 entries to be edited, and 55,000 entries to be searched. In every case, these figures translate into a workload of two months or less. To reduce typing arrearages yet further and provide more current information for inclusion in the 1982 annual, two additional typist positions were recently authorized for production of the NRMM.

The future of the *National Register of Microform Masters* is tied to two important developments—plans for the automation of the *National Union Catalog* and the rapidly growing impetus behind improving bibliographic control over microforms. Following is an explanation of current efforts to automate the NUC and how these relate to the future NRMM.

As the amount of Library of Congress cataloging in machine-readable form began to increase dramatically, the Library began looking for better ways of displaying and distributing the bibliographic data which it published in the *National Union Catalog*, and the associated titles which make up current Library of Congress cataloging in printed form. After much discussion, both within and outside the Library of Congress, a pattern was agreed upon for producing the NUC through automated techniques. In the future, the NUC will consist of a master register which will contain a complete listing of full- or minimal-level cataloging entries for all of the formats of materials to be included in the NUC—books, serials, state publications, microforms, music, sound recordings, motion pictures, and so forth. The master register will be published at a regular frequency and will not cumulate. It will be arranged in a random order by register number, a number assigned automatically to each cataloging record received for the NUC. Very importantly, associated with the master register will be a series of cumulative indexes keyed to the register numbers. The register and the indexes will be distributed simultaneously. The cumulative indexes will contain sufficient data under each entry to satisfy many, if not most, reference needs and might properly be termed "Cumulative Brief Entry Catalogs" rather than "Indexes." The indexes might provide access to entries in the master register through names, titles, subjects, monographic series, LC classification numbers, and Dewey classification numbers and will most certainly include a register of locations retrievable by LC card number.

The register might also be published in separate sets for special materials such as music or serials. Each separate set would be arranged by the same principle as the master register and would have their own indexes along the same line as those to the master register. The indexes would be available in computer-produced microform.

To determine which separate sets of the master register should be published, the Library has done a survey of a large sampling of libraries regarding their preferences. Preliminary tabulation of the results reveals that one of the sets for which there would be the most demand would be the one covering microforms.

Both in response to the survey and as part of its overall effort to improve bibliographic control over microforms, the Library of Congress wishes to automate production of the *National Register of Microform Masters* as a segment of the automation of the *National Union Catalog*. Accordingly, entries in the NRMM would be created in machine-readable form, and the publication itself would appear in register/index format. The entries which it contains would be at the minimal level (which, in fact, differs little from the present practice) unless fuller machine-readable records already exist and can be used without extensive modification. This ties in with current efforts of the Library of Congress to increase vastly the amount of machine-readable cataloging available for microforms in its own collections, an effort which merits a brief explanation.

The Library administration has approved for implementation a number of steps designed to improve the Library's acquisition and bibliographical control of microforms. Although not all of them affect the NRMM directly, they all will most likely have an indirect impact.

(1) The Library plans to create machine-readable minimal-level records for all microforms. This does not preclude new titles in microform also receiving full cataloging if their research value and the demand for them merit it. The staff of the Library's

Microform Reading Room, which now creates manual records of microforms in its custody for its own internal catalog, will instead produce automated minimal-level records. These records will then be accessible to all of the Library's users and, eventually, to subscribers to the Library's machine-readable cataloging data, including those appearing in the NRMM. In the future, other units of the Library may participate in this effort as well. In fact, plans are under way for the staff of the Preservation Microfilming Office to begin inputting minimal-level automated records, when no machine-readable records exist, for titles which the Library microformats for preservation purposes.

(2) The Library will also begin creating on the CONSER data base minimal-cataloging records for serials, both on paper and in microform. Candidates for minimal-level treatment will be serials of low need or research value or in uncataloged arrearages of retrospective materials.

(3) The Library will develop and implement a standardized system for assigning shelf numbers to microforms. Once this sytem is operational, the Library will discontinue altogether assignment of subject classification numbers to microforms.

(4) The Library will continue to add to its collections, as permanent copies, newspapers in microform and will, as a matter of policy, acquire serials in microform in lieu of bound volumes whenever advisable and feasible. Of course, the Library will continue to acquire paper copies of current issues of newspapers and serials for servicing and, in some cases, for retaining in bound form.

(5) The Library will actively undertake a program to identify commercially produced data which can be used by the Library of Congress as its cataloging records for microforms and to develop cooperative cataloging programs for microforms. This will include encouraging microform publishers to observe national standards when producing cataloging records.

The Library is currently working to implement the above steps and will continue to develop yet other plans for improving the acquisition, bibliographic control, and servicing of microforms. With respect to the automation of the *National Register of Microform Masters* and how the efforts described above will relate to the NRMM, however, the Library of Congress seeks guidance from current and potential subscribers.

Automation of the NRMM will make possible several options which up to now were not feasible.

The *Register* can continue as it is now, listing only microform masters for monographs and serials.

It could be expanded to encompass not only masters, but service copies as well. The Library is looking at ways of linking information in the 007 field of the MARC record (a coded fixed field which describes the physical characteristics of the microform, including format, polarity, dimensions, reduction ratio, emulsion, generation, and so on) with location information. Through such a link, it would be possible to learn from the NRMM that Princeton for example, holds a master negative microfiche of a particular title and that the University of Michigan holds a service copy of the same title on positive roll film.

The NRMM could be expanded to include newspapers in microform as well as monographs and serials.

Other options undoubtedly exist as well. The Library of Congress is anxious to have opinions regarding the three outlined above and welcome suggestions regarding other ways in which the automation of the NRMM might be manipulated to serve better its subscribers. Comments should be directed to the Library of Congress, Joseph H. Howard, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, Washington, D.C. 20540.

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